

**IN THE CLAIMS**

Please amend claims 2, 8, 10, 12-17, 19-22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, and 34-36 as indicated below.

Please cancel claims 1, 3, 4, 7, 9, 11, 32, 33, and 37 without prejudice to their renewal.

A complete listing of all claims in the application follows.

1. (Canceled herein) A method for regulating glucose metabolism or a glucose metabolic process, the method comprising stabilizing HIF $\alpha$ , thereby regulating glucose metabolism or the glucose metabolic process.
2. (Currently amended) A method for regulating glucose metabolism or a glucose metabolic process, the method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound that inhibits HIF hydroxylase activity, wherein the compound is a structural mimetic of 2-oxoglutarate, thereby regulating glucose metabolism or the glucose metabolic process.
3. (Canceled herein) The method of claim 1, wherein the stabilizing is *in vitro*.
4. (Canceled herein) The method of claim 1, wherein the stabilizing is *in vivo*.
5. (Original) The method of claim 2, wherein the administering is *in vitro*.
6. (Original) The method of claim 2, wherein the administering is *in vivo*.
7. (Canceled herein) A method for regulating glucose metabolism or a glucose metabolic process in a cell, the method comprising stabilizing HIF $\alpha$  in the cell, thereby regulating glucose metabolism or the glucose metabolic process in the cell.
8. (Currently amended) A method for regulating glucose metabolism or a glucose metabolic process in a cell, the method comprising administering to the cell an effective amount of a compound that inhibits HIF hydroxylase activity in the cell, wherein the compound is a structural mimetic of 2-oxoglutarate, thereby regulating glucose metabolism or the glucose metabolic process in the cell.

9. (Canceled herein) A method for regulating glucose metabolism or a glucose metabolic process in a subject, the method comprising stabilizing HIF $\alpha$  in the subject, thereby regulating glucose metabolism or a glucose metabolic process in the subject.
10. (Currently amended) A method for regulating glucose metabolism or a glucose metabolic process in a subject having or at risk for having hyperglycemia or diabetes, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a compound that inhibits HIF hydroxylase activity in the subject, wherein the compound is a structural mimetic of 2-oxoglutarate, thereby regulating glucose metabolism or the glucose metabolic process in the subject.
11. (Canceled herein) The method of claim 1, wherein the stabilizing HIF $\alpha$  comprises administering a compound that inhibits HIF hydroxylase activity, thereby stabilizing HIF $\alpha$ .
12. (Currently amended) The method of any of claims 2, 8, or 10, ~~or 11~~, wherein the HIF hydroxylase activity is HIF prolyl hydroxylase activity.
13. (Currently amended) The method of claim ~~9~~ 10, wherein the subject is an animal.
14. (Currently amended) The method of claim ~~9~~ 10, wherein the subject is a mammal.
15. (Currently amended) The method of claim ~~9~~ 10, wherein the subject is a human.
16. (Currently amended) The method of claim ~~1~~ 2, wherein the glucose metabolic process is selected from the group consisting of glucose uptake, glucose transport, glucose storage, glucose processing, and glucose utilization.
17. (Currently amended) The method of claim ~~1~~ 2, wherein HIF $\alpha$  is selected from the group consisting of HIF1 $\alpha$ , HIF2 $\alpha$ , and HIF3 $\alpha$ .
18. (Original) The method of claim 12, wherein the HIF prolyl hydroxylase is selected from the group consisting of EGLN1, EGLN2, AND EGLN3.

19. (Currently amended) A method for achieving glucose homeostasis in a subject having or at risk for having hyperglycemia or diabetes, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a compound that inhibits HIF hydroxylase activity, wherein the compound is a structural mimetic of 2-oxoglutarate, ~~the method comprising stabilizing HIF $\alpha$  in the subject,~~ thereby achieving glucose homeostasis in the subject.
20. (Currently amended) A method for decreasing blood glucose levels in a subject having or at risk for having hyperglycemia or diabetes, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a compound that inhibits HIF hydroxylase activity, wherein the compound is a structural mimetic of 2-oxoglutarate, ~~the method comprising stabilizing HIF $\alpha$  in the subject,~~ thereby decreasing blood glucose levels in the subject.
21. (Currently amended) A method for decreasing glycated hemoglobin levels in a subject having or at risk for having hyperglycemia or diabetes, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a compound that inhibits HIF hydroxylase activity, wherein the compound is a structural mimetic of 2-oxoglutarate, ~~the method comprising stabilizing HIF $\alpha$  in the subject,~~ thereby decreasing glycated hemoglobin levels in the subject.
22. (Currently amended) A method for altering expression of a glucose regulatory factor in a cell, the method comprising administering to the cell an effective amount of a compound that inhibits HIF hydroxylase activity, wherein the compound is a structural mimetic of 2-oxoglutarate, ~~the method comprising stabilizing HIF $\alpha$ ,~~ thereby altering expression of the glucose regulatory factor in the cell.
23. (Original) The method of claim 22, wherein the glucose regulatory factor is selected from the group consisting of PFK-P, PFK-L, enolase-1, GluT-1, lactate dehydrogenase, aldolase-1, hexokinase-1, IGFBP-1, and IGF.
24. (Currently amended) The method of claim 22, wherein the altering expression of the glucose regulatory factor in the cell ~~subject~~ is increasing expression of the glucose regulatory factor.

25. (Currently amended) A method for altering expression of a glycolytic factor in a cell, the method comprising administering to the cell an effective amount of a compound that inhibits HIF hydroxylase activity, wherein the compound is a structural mimetic of 2-oxoglutarate, the method comprising stabilizing HIF $\alpha$ , thereby altering expression of the glycolytic factor.
26. (Original) The method of claim 25, wherein the glycolytic factor is selected from the group consisting of PFK-P, PFK-L, enolase-1, lactate dehydrogenase, aldolase-1, and hexokinase-1.
27. (Currently amended) A method for treating ~~or preventing~~ diabetes in a subject having or at risk for developing diabetes, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a compound that inhibits HIF hydroxylase activity, wherein the compound is a structural mimetic of 2-oxoglutarate, the method comprising stabilizing HIF $\alpha$  in the subject, thereby treating ~~or preventing~~ diabetes in the subject.
28. (Currently amended) A method for treating ~~or preventing~~ a disorder associated with increased blood glucose levels in a subject having or at risk for having hyperglycemia or diabetes, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a compound that inhibits HIF hydroxylase activity, wherein the compound is a structural mimetic of 2-oxoglutarate, the method comprising stabilizing HIF $\alpha$  in the subject, thereby treating or preventing the disorder associated with increased blood glucose levels in the subject.
29. (Original) The method of claim 28, wherein the disorder associated with increased blood glucose levels is selected from the group consisting of diabetes, hyperglycemia, obesity, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, nephropathy, neuropathy, retinopathy, impaired glucose tolerance, atherosclerosis, and vascular disease.
30. (Currently amended) A method for treating ~~or preventing~~ a condition associated with diabetes in a subject having or at risk for having hyperglycemia or diabetes, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a compound that inhibits HIF hydroxylase activity, wherein the compound is a structural mimetic of 2-oxoglutarate, the method comprising stabilizing HIF $\alpha$  in the subject, thereby treating or preventing the condition associated with diabetes.

31. (Original) The method of claim 30, wherein the condition associated with diabetes is selected from the group consisting of hyperglycemia, obesity, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, nephropathy, neuropathy, retinopathy, impaired glucose tolerance, atherosclerosis, and vascular disease.
32. (Canceled herein) The method of claim 20, wherein the subject is a subject having diabetes.
33. (Canceled herein) The method of claim 20, wherein the subject is a subject at risk for having diabetes.
34. (Currently amended) A method for decreasing blood triglyceride levels in a subject, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a compound that inhibits HIF hydroxylase activity, wherein the compound is a structural mimetic of 2-oxoglutarate, ~~the method comprising stabilizing HIF $\alpha$  in the subject,~~ thereby decreasing blood triglyceride levels in the subject.
35. (Currently amended) A method for reducing insulin resistance in a subject having or at risk for having hyperglycemia or diabetes, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a compound that inhibits HIF hydroxylase activity, wherein the compound is a structural mimetic of 2-oxoglutarate, ~~the method comprising stabilizing HIF $\alpha$  in the subject,~~ thereby reducing insulin resistance in the subject.
36. (Currently amended) A method for increasing glycemic control in a subject having or at risk for having hyperglycemia or diabetes, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a compound that inhibits HIF hydroxylase activity, wherein the compound is a structural mimetic of 2-oxoglutarate, ~~the method comprising stabilizing HIF $\alpha$  in the subject,~~ thereby increasing glycemic control.
37. (Canceled herein) The method of claim 36, wherein the subject is a subject having hyperglycemia.